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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to

Locat Name.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Uvrran Passa and New York Associated Passa is at St. to 29 ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use lostantly disseminated to the gress of the white country.

#### The Grocers' Protest.

Those who have had their eyes open to what was going on have been expecting for some time past the meeting of the Retail Grocers, held last night, to consider the encroachments on their trade which have been made for several years through the agency of the great dry goods houses. One of the circulars distributed by the grocers among themselves said : "If you do not take action you will be ruined. It now becomes your duty to defend yourself. We are not go ing to be humbugged. We will maintain our rights. Protection is the watchword Time is precious. Now or never!" In another an account was given of the varieties of groceries now offered for sale in an establishment that had until lately been wholly devoted to the dry goods business, and of the depressing influence thus exercised upon the trade of the regular grocers. "The retail grocery trade," it said, "is about to be revolutionized." It attacked the methods of those dry goods stores that have "grocery annexes," which, however, it is admitted, have been successful. Two suggestions for defence were made in the resolutions that were adopted at a recent meeting. One of them was to induce jobbers and manufacturers to refuse to furnish grocery articles to the objectionable establishments; and the other was to boycott every dry goods store that has a grocery "We agree to withdraw our pat ronage from them, and to instruct our families to buy their dry goods elsewhere." Evidently the grocers regard their affairs as in a very serious situation.

The late A. T. STEWART was the first important dry goods merchant to take on the grocery business; and since his venture it has been fast spreading throughout the trade, conducted on a standard of prices so low that the original grocers have discov ered that the life of the business in their hands is going out.

What makes the dry goods competition in groceries particularly threatening is that the principle of the "leading article," or the sale of some one very desirable thing for a price without profit, in order to attract custom for other goods, has been applied to groceries; and so far as the dry goods' nev grocery branch is concerned, it is but a leading article. While not directly enriching the dry goods merchant, it makes the grocer poor indeed. The latter must carry on the competition disadvantageously, for he has not the resource of profit from other lines of trade.

No wonder that the grocers feel them selves to be in danger, and assemble with common interest to present a united front in opposition. What help, though, can they have beyond paring down their profit to the last living point? For all business this is the day of trusts, and of combinations by which trades totally dissimilar are con centrated under one management. Business men are just beginning to learn what can be done by superior talent, and are organizing their affairs on a scale and with a comprehensiveness of which the old magnates of commerce never dreamed. The all-providers, merchants who, under one roof, will furnish a man with everything he needs, barring a wife, family, and fortune, are coming to the front; and old-fashioned tradesmen of any line of goods, like musicians who can twang but one string, are in danger of losing their living.

The grocers derive their rights and oppor tunities from the same laws that are enjoyed by the dry goods men, and though they have no more rights than the latter, they have no less. We should say that the best plan for them, if they see that they are to be beaten in their old style of occupation, the bold and aggressive measure of themselves breaking in upon the dry goods field, instead of trying to drive the dry goods men out of groceries.

# The Horse Show

The Horse Show is again the crowning event of the year's round of amusements and spectacles. It appeals to popular and fashionable interests no less powerfully than in the past years of its supremacy as the capital show offered by New York. As before, the hotels are filled with strangers attracted hither solely by its occurrence. For the time be ing the horse is master of the situation. The talk of the town is horsey, and in the shops the most conspicuous display for the allurement of purchasers is of vehicles and implements of the stable, the road, and the chase. or of trinkets symbolical of equestrianship.

A recent English magazine writer makes

a whimsical plea for greater justice to the brutes impressed into the service of man, on the ground that their natural development, their tastes, desires, and individuality are now ignored by tyrannical masters. He contends more particularly for the rights of the horse to pursue its natural bent as a creature not less entitled than human beings to be free from subjection to the arhitrary interference and contradiction of wills outside its own. He goes in for the emancipation of the horse from his long-time slavery. But there is no beast on the earth which has so much profited by this human restraint and shaping. The horse of to-day is an artificial creature, changed very radically from its original character by the force of human effort expended in opposition to the course of its natural development; and the more artificial it has become the happier is its lot. Horses generally are far better treated than the run of human beings; and if the principles which, as applied to their breeding, have produced in them so great a transformation, could also be applied to the breeding of men and women, the most poetic dream of the perfect development of society would be on the way of realization.

It is this triumph of human science and ingenuity in civilizing the horse and modifying and transforming its natural characteristics and aptitudes, after bundreds of years of experimenting with the artificial methods, which has made the Horse Show possible and created the universal interest in the exhibition. One original type has been varied by such meshs until now there are many vari- over to the Republicans, and the Democratic

eties, each with a distinction of its own, and all remarkable as an illustration of the power of man over the beasts of the field to influence their development.

A large part of the horses exhibited at Madison Square Garden are not beasts of burden at all. They are purely creatures of luxury, modified in their capacities and aptitudes to suit luxurious tastes or to furnish amusement for the public; but even these are useful to the whole equine breed as encouraging and pointing the way to the higher and more useful evolution and development of the rest as beasts useful to man as assistants in his labors. Every second taken off the speed of the borse is a benefit to all the equine family, and consequently to civilization. Every improvement of the quality of a single vaelety conduces to the advantage of every other. It proves anew how great and almost limitless are the possibilities of scientific breeding of animals, among which, as we have said, the human might be included.

As this improvement has been carried to a higher perfection, and of recent years more particularly, the cost of horses generally has decreased rather than advanced. A man can now buy a fine horse, well bred, handsome, and sound, for a price which formerly he would have had to pay for an inferior beast. The very highest type of horse, in which the most brilliant results of scientific breeding are manifested, will, of course, be like the diamond, a costly rarity; but already, as the livery bear witness, horses which once would have been esteemed of an unusual excellence, that made their purchase possible for the private stables of the rich only, are now within the reach of the run of horse buyers. The substitution of steam and electric power and of cables for transportation, and the introduction of the bicycle are depriving horses of occupations to which they were accustomed, to an extent so great and wide that their salable value has declined, and ordinary horse raising is not so profitable as it was. Out in the Far West where the vast horse farms are, some talk about slaughtering them for food has been lately reported-a horrible possibility, but, happily, not a present and hardly a future probability. However, science has been able to modify the horse almost at will, but it will never succeed in providing a sufficient substitute for the artificial anima of its creation, and which it has made far more useful to man by the process.

The Horse Show proves that the horse has great future, in which more than ever its interests will be protected by the affection and admiration of all mankind.

#### The Chicago Strike Commission.

The Commissioners appointed by President CLEVELAND, last July, to investigate the Chicago railroad strike, have finally made their report, the most important parts of which we print elsewhere in to-day's SUN The President confined the inquiry authorized by him strictly to controversies between the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, two corporations engaged in the transportation of property nd passengers between two or more States of the United States, and certain of their employees." This instruction the Commissioners construed to include the strike at Pullman, Ill., against the Pullman Car Company, a corporation which, though not engaged in the transportation of property and passengers between two or more States of the United States," yet employed workmen who were members of the organization engaged in striking against the two railroad corporations named in the commission.

The Commissioners have brought out n facts with which the public have not long been familiar, and their summary of the evidence they took presents nothing of special interest. The conclusions at which they arrive and the recommendations which they make are all that deserves consideration. Of these conclusions and recommendations the single one of importance is that in which compulsory arbitration is advocated. The Commissioners would have a permanent United States Strike Commission of three members created, with duties and powers of investigation and recommendation as to disputes between railroad companies and their employees, similar to those vested in the Inter-State Commerce Commission: and, as in the Inter-State Commerce act, they would give power to the United States courts to compel railroad companies to obey the decisions of the Commission after summary hearing, unattended by technicalities, no delays in obeying the decisions of the Commission to be allowed pending appeals. When it comes, however, to enforcing the decisions of such a Commission against employees, a different view is taken. "Coercing employees to obey tribunals in selling their labor." it is declared, would be a dangerous encroachment upon the inherent, inalienable right to work or quit as they please"!

The bare statement of this proposed remedy for strikes demonstrates its futility. A controversy between employer and employee can be settled neither justly nor peaceably by any proceeding which shall bind the one to abide by its result, and leave the other free to obey or not, as he pleases.

The noisiest of Cuckoo issues, free raw material, or, squeezed into a still more compact form, free coal, had a full and fair trial in the late election, with every preliminary circumstance calculated to make it clear The old Commonwealth of Massachusetta has by common consent been regarded as the home of the free coal cult. Southern tariff reformers have taken New England to their breasts as the most enraptured enthusiast for free raw material, especially for free coal. Massachusetts is the cream of New England and of her industries.

The Democratic party, so called, in Massa chusetts, stood for free raw material and free coal without a rival. It was in their platforms and in their speeches. Governor BILLY RUSSELL, even when speaking for the national Democracy after it had declared for a tariff for revenue only, never hesitated to put on the dress of the Massachusetts Free Coal Guard and call it a full party uniform. The other and older Russett, who wears whiskers and runs for Governor when BILLY "returns to the practice of the law." s for free coal not only as a free trader, but as a CLEVELAND Democratic specialist in the promotion of Massachusetts trade. Mr. CLEVELAND, in his letter to Professor Wilson, made free coal the one Democratic obligation beyond compromise. After the Wilson letter and its failure came the Presidential popguns in the House, among which was free coal, and all the Massachusetts Demseratic Congressmen voted for it and all the Republican Congressmen, we believe, voted against it. And so the Administration went to the country of Massachusetts on the free coal issue, unhampered with any idea or measure conflicting with it in principle; and the result is that two of the four Democratic Congress districts have been turned

free coal candidate, CLEVELAND's other Russell, was beaten by the whaling major-

ity of 85,000 Does this prove that Massachusetts citizens don't want free coal? Who can say? Who will deny, though, that, compared with other things which Massachusetts really wants, free coal is a side show for the Cuckoo nursery !

#### Cleveland for a Free Ship Law. That the author of the Hawaiian and Samoan policies has heard from the country,

is evident from these surprising remarks of Mr. CLEVELAND at Philadelphia on Monday "Our flag not only tells of our existence, but it is a probol of all that American institutions represent. It is giorious and patriotic to uphold our flag, and to follow it and defend it, but it is also giorious and ontriotic to carry our flag to all parts of the world, and to extend its defence and protection to American men and American property in the ports of every nation."

That is the right sort of talk from an American President, providing it comes from the heart. Sentiments like those expressed by Mr. CLEVELAND on the occasion of the launching of the St. Louis have never before proceeded even from his lips. Do they indicate an embryonic patriotism in a breast that has never before been known to thrill at the sight of the Star-spangled Banner; the sudden conversion to American ideas of a mind which has never concerned itself with questions of maritime extension or studied the flag affoat except on dead head trips to the Dismal Swamp or to Buz zard's Bay ?

Words, we fear, and nothing but words are these strangely patriotic remarks of GROVER CLEVELAND. "For the honor of our flag." he goes on to say, "I am willing that the defence of our Government and flag shall be accorded to all ships of American ownership, wherever built," " I shall deem myself especially fortunate," he modestly adds, " if in time to come it can be said that have done something during my present incumbency in aid of the freedom and extension of American commerce and the consequent further growth of American ship building."

What does that mean? It means simply that this master of the statesmanship of destruction, who now talks so glibly about sending the flag to all parts of the earth, has made up his mind to go in at the next ses sion of Congress for a free ship bill, with ts consequent death-blow to one of the noblest of American industries.

American commerce in foreign-built bot coms is the CLEVELAND programme; the American flag at the peak of second-hand British tramp steamships; the closing up of American shippards and shipbuilding plants, and the purchase from foreign builders of such ships of war as we may need for our navy!

Will There Be An Appeal to Bismarck Le roi me reverra, the King will send for me again. These are said to have been the words with which the architect of the German empire took leave of Berlin, on receipt of the information that his services could be dispensed with. The young man who owes it to BISMARCK that he bears an imperial as well as a royal title, has tried to do without him for some years, and it is to the honor of Gen. von CAPRIVI that the impossibility of replacing his predecessor was not long ago made manifest. But CAPRIV is no longer Chancellor, and more interest ing even than the news of his downfall, is the telegraphed report that Prince HOHEN-LOHE, his successor, will visit BISMARCK soon with the Emperor's approval, and will seek BISMARCK's advice upon all important

If to this determination WILLIAM II. has come at last, it is not easy to overrate the good that Germany may reap, both as regards its foreign relations and its internal welfare. From the viewpoint of German patriots, the accession of Nicholas II. to the Russian throne presents a juncture at which it is a matter of primary moment to strengthen the pro-German party at St. Petersburg. The men who supplanted the reformer LORIS MELIKOFF, and who launched ALEXANDER III. on a reactionary retire without a desperate although clandestine struggle, in which palace intrigue and surreptitious recourse to national prejudice will play their parts. At such a crisis, when unfriendly tongues would dwell on the past failures of WILLIAM II. to propitiate his Russian kinsman, the scale might be turned in the mind of the new Czar by the knowledge that henceforward the foreign policy of Germany would be guided by the statesman who repeatedly declared that the friendship of Russia was the safeguard of the Hohenzollerns, and that, sooner than jeopard it, he would regard Bulgaria as not worth the sacrifice of a Pomeranian

grenadier. Even more nearly decisive as to the attitude of German political parties would be the belief that BISMARCK had shaped or sanctioned the programme to be submitted to the Reichstag. By the appointment of Prince HOHENLOHE to be Chancellor of the empire and Prime Minister of Prussia, WIL-LIAM II. has apparently placed himself in the hands of the Conservative-Agrarians. who have returned only about a quarter of the members of the popular branch of the German Parliament, and who are not much more strongly represented in the Prussian Landtag. How is Prince HOHENLOHE to eke out the majority indispensable to carry the economical and political measures which must shortly be brought forward? To pass any bill he must gain the support of the Na tional Liberals, of the Unionist Radicals, and of that section of the Centrists which rallied to CAPRIVI in his hour of need, and gave him the desired addition to the army by a small but adequate majority. How can a man who typifies the Junker element, and who possesses none of CAPRIVI's skill in debate, hope to collect about him the diverse political factions, which agree in nothing except devotion to the unity and glory of the

German nation ? If it be true that Prince HOHENLOHE is to be but a figurehead and mouthpiece, and that BISMARCK is to be the real pilot of the German ship of State, the change of sovereigns in Russia bodes no evil to the peace of Europe. He who built the German vessel, can best steer it. The relegation of the practical, if not the ostensible guidance of German politics to the man in whom is personified the work of 1866 and 1870, would be a tardy but splendid recognition of the truth that in the case of great men age gathers wisdom and prestige with every year, and that in the mere name of Bis-MARCK lies a power with which to conjure and to conquer.

# The Ponape Indemnity.

The American Board of Foreign Missions has at last received the sum of \$17,500. paid by Spain as compensation for injuries done four years ago to the persons and properry of American missionaries in the Caroline Islands. Mr. BLAINE forwarded the demand for redress, but from one cause and

another its settlement has been delayed. The position at first assumed by Spain

was that the buildings at Ous, in the island of Ponape, had been destroyed by her troops, not wantonly, but in the course of putting down a rebellion of the natives. These latter had built their intrenchments close up to the buildings, after their occupants had abandoned them, having received warning of the bombardment from the Spanish authorities, so that the shelling and burning of the structures must be regarded as a military necessity, to prevent them from becoming a shelter for the rebels.

There was plenty of evidence, however, to show the ill will of the Spanish authorities and Spanish troops for Americans. In the rivalry between the latter and the Spanish missionaries the natives sympathized largely with our coun-That was natural, since the American teachers had been in the Carolines for many years, and had not interfered with the freedom of the people, nor sought to put a foreign yoke upon them. But when Spain, after her quarrel with Germany over the ownership of the islands, which Pope LEO, as arbiter, decided in her favor, es tablished a Governor and a garrison at Ponane, taxes, restraints, and compulsory labor quickly followed.

But this preference of the natives for the Americans over the Spanish did not justify the latter in imputing the revolt to secret encouragement by our countrymen. It is true that the islanders were indignant at the ill treatment of the missionaries, and it is said that the arrest of one of them was the primary cause of the outbreak. But in the facts of Spanish rule itself an adequate explanation of the rebellion seems to be furnished, and it is known that the missionaries exerted themselves successfully to protect some of the Spaniards when the people revolted. The proof of animosity on the part of the Spanish troops toward the missionaries has a bearing on the destruction of the property of the latter and on the indignities of which they complained.

While pecuniary indemnity has now at last been furnished to the Americans, the mission at Ponape has not been restored, and Spain in the negotiations, it is understood, strongly objected to its restoration She declared that it would be against her laws, and a further provocation to revolt. It has been asserted that Mr. BAYARD, on the Pope's decision that the Carolines be longed to Spain, notified that country of our expectation that the existing status and the rights of American missionaries in the islands woulds be respected. It happened however, that when their buildings were burned, the missionaries, in order to avoid trouble, gathering up the remainder of their portable property, left Ponape for Strong's Island, one of their stations some distance away. This withdrawal was made on the American cruiser Alliance, which had been sent to their assistance. Thus the result is that, while money has been paid for the property destroyed, the American mission has been wiped out, and the natives no longer have the aid and counsel of thos whom they looked upon as benefactors.

#### An Important Inlet.

There is a part of Alaska far more valuable than Mount Elias to both of the parties by whom it is claimed. Before the re cent survey of the boundary by the American and Canadian Commissions, it had been taken for granted that the region at the head of the Chilkoot Inlet was United States territory; but we learn that England has laid claim to it as a part of Canada, under that survey. The importance of the head of the inlet arises from the fact that it constitutes an excellent harbor which may be highly useful to the party holding it, and it is greatly desired by Canada for both commercial and defensive purposes. If it be conceded to Canada, England will establish a naval coaling station there, and we certainly have a right to take an interest in project of that kind. It would be a good thing for England to have such a station there, and possibly it would also be a good thing for us to have one. It might be worth a great deal more some time than all the range of Mount Elias, which looms up not far from the inlet.

The claims of both England and the United States in that part of the American continent have been defined by the survey of this year; but these claims have not been finally settled, and are yet to be the subject of diplomatic negotiation. If the head of the Chilkoot Inlet is properly a part of our purchase from Russia, it ought not to be, and it must not be, surrendered to England by the United States.

The naval stations of England on this side of the sea, from Halifax to Bermuda, and on the Pacific at Esquimalt, are certainly already sufficiently numerous, so far as w are concerned.

The defeat of the Anaconda millionaire who spent a half of one of his millions at last week's election in trying to make the city of Anaconda, of which he is the chief owner, the capital of the State of Montana, has made Helens, the successful rival of Anaconda, delirious with joy. The millionaire had hired flaming orators and the best of brass bands to sound the glories of Anaconds, and they had made the whole State ring. He " retained" half the lawyers in Montaus to prove that Anaconda was the political, if not the geographical, centre of the State. He started newspapers to boost it up. and circulated them by the cart load at his own expense. The excitement was tremendous, and shouts of "Anaconda" were heard from the Hitter Root Mountains to the Little Missouri River. The men of Helena were in despair to time; but at last they adopted the enemy's tactics, raised an anti-Anaconda fund, hire pro-Helena orators and bands, and loaded all the procurable Helena wagons with anti-Anaconda papers. Never before was there such an uproar in the Stubtoe State. Nobody eemed to care anything about the candidates for Congress and the Legislature, or about De nocracy or Republicanism. The overshadowing issue was the Stubtoe capital. At the election the dude city, of Helena won the day against the slouch-hat city of Anaconda. We are satisfied. Helena is thrice as big as Anaconda. Helena's pretty houses are better than Anaconda's unpainted shanties. Helena has three or four nabobs to Anaconda's single mitlionaire. Helena has been the capital of Montana ever since it became a State five years ago The name of Helena is as romantic as that of Anaconda is hideous. Let Helena hold the honors of Montana's capital.

When the many thousands of tailors of the east side aweat shops were on strike four months ago, we took occasion to commend then for their peacefulness and also for their steadfast devotion to their religious duties in the ynagogue. We regret that we cannot speak that way about the many thousands of east side cloakmakers, men and women, who have been on strike for over five weeks and are yet Many are the broils in which they have been engaged. Too many of them have been arested for assaulting the non-unionists who have taken their places. The most curious thing is that most of the assailants have been women. The nature of their assaults, too, is rather strange, and unfamiliar here. They pull the beards of their enemies, or strike them with sticks, or tear their clothes, or throw stones at them, or spit in their faces, or push them hither and thither, or knock off their hats, or apply opprobrious epithets to them, both in English and

handled by the police, to whom they never, or

hardly ever, offer any resistance. We reprimend these riotous cloakmakers, both the women and the men. Why cannot they behave as well as the tailors behaved during their strike? We warn them that they had bet ter refrain from rioting and keep the peace, as all good Americans always keep it.

The Hon. Tom NEEDLES, some time of

Oklahoma and now of Nashville, is not for Cut-LOM, his old friend, or for Col. GEORGE DAVIS of the Midway Plaisance, for Senator in Congres from Illinois. He is for Ton NEEDLES for Speaker of the Illinois House of Represents tives. There seems no doubt, however, that Col. BILL GUPPIN of Paw Paw is a DAVIS man. And so ought DAN KOCHERSPERGES of Chicago to be if there is gratitude in him, for Col. Davis helped carry the Twelfth ward for him. If beauty, ingenuousness of countenance crispness of locks, and melody of voice are to be onsidered, the Hon, BILLER MASON must win He has been secluded of late. He has hidden himself in the groves of thought. He will be treading the waves of mind when he comes out. Mr. CULLOM may well be nervous, and the Midway Plaisance candidate have dyspeptic dreams.

Women were never so busy in politics in any past time as they have been in the elections of this month. They had the biggest luck in Colorado, where they are credited with the defeat of the Populist party, which gave them the right of voting, and with helping the Republican party, which had opposed woman suffrage The question of establishing woman suffrage in the State of Kansas was submitted to the voters of the State on Tuesday, with results unfavorable to the suffragists.

We have not any doubt that every competent, clever, industrious, and upright Tam-many man who may be thrown out of office by reason of the result of the elections of the 6th of November will find opportunities to earn an honest living after the close of this year outside of politics in the great city of New York or else

#### THE POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

Looking at the Election from Other Points TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In further confirmation of the valuable analyses of the election's results which you have been making during the past few days, will you let me sub from such figures as have been attainable by the are by no means complete as yet, but in one sense they are more useful for purposes of comparison than the official totals would be since the latter require too many allowances for the varying circumstances which contribute to make the vote more or less full in different States. The extent of the turnover-that is, the loss of Democratic and corresponding gain of Republican strength-with the percentage which this bears to the total vote, tells the tale far more accurately; and this, it will be found. follows the usual law of uniformity in popular movements with much exactness

This turnover, comparing 1892 with 1894, was 5 per cent, in Indiana, Iowa, Massachusette Missouri, Montana, and West Virginia. In the little States of Rhode Island and Delaware is was only 2 and 214 per cent., but in Connecticut it rose to 614 per cent., in Wisconsin to about the same, in Minnesota to 7 per cent., in Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee to 8 per cent. or a fraction over; in Maryland to 9 per cent., in New Jersey nearly to 10 per cent., and in Illinois to the phenomenal figure of 13 per cent. As against these Democratic losses, New York State above the Bronx stood by her colors with a loss of only 514 per cent., and New York State as a whole showed but 716 per cent. loss, the difference being due to a loss of 13 per cent. n New York city and 15 per cent. in Brooklyn. Barring, then, a disaffected element of say Barring, then, a disaffected element of say 20,000 in this city and 18,000 across the East River (and these figures are corroborated by their vote for independent candidates for Congress), who voted either for Wheeler or directly for Morton, because they could not overcome their personal resentment to Hill, the Democracy of the Empire State heid their own, not only as well as anywhere else in the North, but considerably better than many of their important neighbors.

racy of the Empire State held their own, not only as well as anywhere else in the North, but considerably better than many of their important neighbors.

Even the defeat of Tammany was more largely due to the general Democratic disaster than to inherent weakness of its own. The last previous election in which Tammany stood alone with a Democratic opposition arrayed against it for the Grant-Scott campaign degenerated into too ridiculous a rout to be worth considering as a test; was in 1884, when on a total vote almost exactly the same as that of this year Tammany polled 114,000 for its Mayoralty candidate; and in 1884, in spite of the tremendous campaign waged upon it, it had lost but a petty 5,000, which was apparently the extent of the Lexow investigation's influence. The 20,000 who opposed Hill, opposed Tammany also, of course; but Tammany might have withstood the desertions of both these elements had it not been for the other 15,000 who threw themselves bodily into the Republican camp, just as a similar proportion or a larger one did in nearly every State from which returns have been received.

The Democratic party has been badly beaten this year, but Senator Hill has no need to feel personal chagrin at the result of his gallant fight, nor have the supporters of Tammany Hall reason to fear that it has lost its position as the truest representative, among existing political organizations in this city, of the Democratic masses—the plain people, whom Lincoln loved. Yours truly.

E. J. Shrilven.

Yours truly, New YORK, Nov. 12.

# Keep Out of It!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I think that his country should not interfere in the China-Japan matter. It looks as if England has pulled Gresham's leg. She dure not go in. Respect-THOMAS JEFFERSON WILKES. WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

#### Do Bostonians Chew Gum Like This! From the London Daily News.

Æsthetic persons in Boston, U. S. A., are grou over the habit indulged in by literary ladies of chew-ing gum while reading their papers to the various so-cisties. On the other hand, lecturers complain that the view from the platform of a whole audie gently chewing gum, with all the varied factal distor-tions attendant upon the practice, is as disagreeable as it is distracting to the thoughts. One peculiarly sensitive man, a reciter, declares that he often feels to danger of breaking down through disapp sembly goes on chewing gum all the same.

'Rah for Jones! From the Chattanoogus Press.

Of the Democrat party, Jones Beens of Marion county yet remains.

The Calamity of Sockless Socrates Each Populist I bid be whist

And give his yawp a rest, O. And with alleut grief come mourn his chief, Jerry Simpson, the joy of the West, O.

Come, let us all deplore, O. That smile so mild, that shirt so biled, That " bike " whereon we set so much store, O. Within his head a brain that fed The Sunflower State with hopes, O. His schemes and plans were more than man's.

And in Congress he knew the ropes, O!

That phis so sweet, those sockless feet,

White silver and gold, that were hidden of old, Deep down in the bowels o' th' ground, O. He had a graft for giving a draft On them, payable at sight when they're found, O. Financial distress, he was free to confess,

Could be cured by paper pills, O. With Sub-Treasury shops he cheered the Pops. He'd strew Kansas deep with dollar bills. O. In eloquence he heat Lafe Pence. In statecraft he beat Peffer, O.

His voice was strong as a Chinese gon His action as graceful as a helfer, O With anecdotes and somes from "potes"

He loved to dress a speech, O: Twould ring and clang, 'twould pound and bang, Like bells or the hillows on the beach, U. But now we're left and sore bereft.

Ye Populists, dig your eyes with fists For Jerry Simpson is deep in the suds, c. MEDICINE LODGE, Kan., Nov. 7. MAGOO P. KLEY.

Mure About the Bollar Mark. From the Cincinnals Tribunc. Teacher-Tommy did you find out anything about he origin of the dollar mark? Yommy-I saked paw about it, and he said the irnight lines stood for the pillars of society, and the rooked use for the way they got their modey. THE NEW FIGHTERS OF THE EAST. Admiral Belknap's Estimate of the Jap-

inhing Warlike Records, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to the question asked you by "A Soldier," whether in your belief "Japanese troops could copp with European troops, or, for example, with an English force, man for man," I beg to dissent from the opinion expressed by you as to the superior martial spirit and staying qualities of the English race. This I do with diffidence but with some knowledge gained in personal contact with Japanese people in the waters and on the soil of Japan as an officer of the navy in 1857, 1867-68, 1874, and from 1889 to 1892,

respectively. The annals of Japan for the past thousand years show as much personal valor, strategic ability, and heroic incident as can be found in the history of Great Britain or of any other European power during that period. Her statesmen and military and naval men even of to-day are proud descendants of men who were trained to all martial pursuits and in the stern school of constant war, ages before the battle of Hastings was fought. The aword, "the living soul of the Samurat," excelling in temper, toughness and elasticity the biades of Damascus and Toledo, was never wielded by defter, stronger, or more intrepid hands than by the centuries' trained military class of Japan. Niutoku, the Sage Emperor, who ruled the

empire the greater part of the fourth century, was as wise a prince as the Great Alfred and did as much for the amelioration of his people. The reign of the Empress Sokio two centuries later was as good for her subjects as that of Queen Elizabeth for her lieges of England nearly a thousand years after. The great Yoritomo equalled William the Conqueror as a soldier and surpassed him as a statesman; while Yoshitsuné, Nitta Yoshian, Kato Kiyomasu, Nobunaga, Hideyoshi, and Yeyasu may be placed alongside the Black Prince, Richard Cour de Lion, Marlborough, Cromwell, Clive, and Wellington, and not suffer from the comparison whether for able generalship and great achieve ment in the field or for wise counsel and master-ful purpose in affairs of state. There is not one incident of personal prowess or of individual valor in the annals of England that may not be

valor in the annals of England that may not be matched by a similar deed of courage and heroism in the annals of Japan. The great sea fight of Demno-Urn was as significant as and more hotly contested than the battle of Trafalgar; the carnage on the field of Seikighars was trebly in excess of that of Waterloo on the English side. In hand-to-hand fighting the British race has never surpassed the men of Japan. England has, indeed, "won victories in every part of the globe," but, as a rule, her antagonists have been the effeminate races of India, the non-soldierly Chinese, the spear-armed tribes of Africa, and the bapless savages of the isles of the sea. Aided by the colonists she drove the French from this continent, but, in turn, the colonists, the scorned fruit of her own loins, thrust her from this soil with a valor and a determination that she could not withstand. No British force has ever met on the field of lattle an Oriental race at all the equal of the Japanese in martial character and intrepid spirit. No Clive's career would have been possible on Japanese soil. His forces would have been driven into the sea by the fierce hordes of feudal Japan and their dauntless rollowing.

The annals of the world do not show a prog-

have been driven into the sea by the fierce hordes of feudal Japan and their dauntiess following.

The annals of the world do not show a progress equal to that of Japan since Commodore Perry carried the flag of the United States into Yedo Bay in 1853. It is the marvel of the century. But the greatest development and most determined following of European methods date from the overthrow of the Shogunate in 1858, commonly called the Restoration. The real entrance of Japan into the family of nations begins at that period. The abolition of feudalism followed, the next year. Then, freed from that thraidom, and thrilling with new life, she pressed eagerly forward, aiming to advance to the front rank and to assert herself as a great naval, military, and commercial power. Her statesmen awaw it to be their purpose to make Japan the England of the Pacific: and the portentous events in the Orient, now commanding the startled attention of the world, are but the culmination of a long-cherished policy and of maturely planned purposes. The island craft, the aggressive wisdom that has made England so dominant, so potential in the affairs of the globe for the past three hundred years is fast finding its vigorous counterpart in the progressive steps and well-considered aims of Japan today. With prescient vision and dauntless intent and an earnestness of soul that possesses no other nation in this age, she presses forward to enlarge her national horizon and to become the dominant power on the Asiatic shores of the great Pacific.

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the dominant power on the Asiatic shores of the great Pacific.

Her army is to-day the equal of the British army in organization and equifment; superior to it in homogeneity, mobility, and discipline. Her navy, patterned after British and American lines, is in a state of efficiency, discipline, and esprit du corps that any nation might envy. No foreigner has piace in either arm of the national defence, and, if Japan continues to maintain her traditional policy of "Japan for the Japanese." to the utter exclusion of all aliens from every part of her national life, she will excel all other nations in prudence and wisdom.

She knowsfull well what has befallen India, Burmah, and Egypt from admitting a few British traders and capitalists within their boundaries, and the doom that is impending over Siam through the machinations of both England and France. She has seen, this long while, the British squeeze upon the throat of China and the brutal means used to accomplish it; and she does not mean that such fate shall overtake her if stout hearts and strong arms can prevent it.

and she does not mean that such fate shall overtake her if stout hearts and strong arms can prevent it.

She knows, too, that England has all along been secretly opposed to her in this war with China; that the English fleet has dogged almost every movement of her fleet in the China and Yellow seas against the enemy. She knows, too, that Great Britian, pretending to be the friend of China, stands eagerly ready at this moment with her reinforced fleet to seize a strategic point of Chinese territory the instant Chinese stress of disaster makes it feasible. Nor does she forget, as wrongs to be redressed when the time comes, the days when England and France insisted upon maintaining British and French troops at Yokohams; the insistence of England and other European powers in forcing her to continue tariff schedules fixed and demanded by them, their claimed extension of extra-territorial rights, and their defiance and overriding of the laws of the empire pertaining to quarantine that all modern Governments and civilized humanity have heretofore respected in all parts of the world.

Not six months have elapsed since Japan declared war against China, and she already has that great country at her feet suing for peace. Her conduct of military and naval operations seems to have been without fault. Ping Yang and Yalu will go down the ages among the most momentous of land and sea fights of modern times.

Contrast the instant mobilization of her

and I and will go down the ages among the most momentous of land and sea fights of modern times.

Contrast the instant mobilization of her army, its complete commissariat and thorough preparation in every detail for foreign service, with the scandalous story of English unreadiness, criminal commissariat, and fatail blunderings in every direction at the outbreak of the Crimean war and during the first year of its waging. Compare also the readiness and the achievement of the Japanese navy with the poor showing the British navy made in the Baltic and Black seas during that same Crimean war. The Japanese fleet went about its work without confusion or bluster, but in perfect confidence as to its ability to meet successfully the Chinese or any other fleet of like force. We all recollect how Admiral Sir Charles Napier sharpened his cutlasses at a public dinner in London prior to his departure for the Baltic, and how he came back without pick or spot of blood on their blades, to the chargin of all England. Nor did the fleet in the bilack Sca do much better.

spot of blood on their blades, to the chagrin of all England. Nor did the fleet in the black Sea do much better.

From the moment the present war ends and Japan retires within her borders as one of the conquering nations of the century, she will feel that she has cast off her swadding clothes of modern civilization and of quasi submission to the treaty powers in matters of tariff concern and extra-territorial rights, and she will demand release from the galling bonds of the existing thraldon in no uncertain or mincing tones. For years she has been supplementing her creation of an effective army and navy by the construction of strong forts and heavy batteries at all the important ports and the narrow channels leading to them. Armed with Krupp and other rifled games of beavier calibre they await with composure the attack of any hostile fleet. No British Minister will hereafter attempt to enact the meddling and menacing part of a Parkes at Tokio, nor will any British fleet bombard with impunity a second Tengoshina. And bearing in mind the undoubted fact that England has never waged war on the humane lines that have characterized Japan in this war with her great nuwledly enemy, has Japan not the right to feel that in all instice and sovereignty she is entitled to demand the fullest powers of sutcomy as revards all her affairs whether foreign or domestic?

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suttonomy as remards all her affairs whether foreign or domestic?

I have seen in recent years the officers and crews of English and Japanese ships of war under various circumstances. I have seen an English Admiral handle a force of ten ships in Japanese waters and a Japanese Admiral maneuvre a flect of twenty-two ships, and I do not hesitate to express the opinion that were English and Japanese feets of about equal strength to meet in battle the chances would be as favorable to the Japanese as to the English. The Japanese will fight; let there be no mistake about that. The sun does not shipe on a more determined or more intrepid race than that of Japane. The martial spirit of Japan anteclates that of Britain; and hereafter, whether on land or sea, the arch robber of the universe will find all she cares to meet if she cames into hostile contact with the forces of its! Nippon.

The growing atrength of the Pritish navy is a menace to the rest of the word; it is intended to be, and as such it ought to be crushed. The sun flag of Japan may yet humble the proud flag of firstain. Such may be the distinction reserved to that how comer among the intimet on the proud flag of firstain. Such may be the distinction reserved.

BIRTHPLACE OF THE G. G. PARTY.

Mr. Ketth Objects to the Manhattan Club TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As one of the committee which had to do with the organization of the City Club and the framing of its constitution. I must take exception to one statement contained in your very complimentary, and, in the main, accurate account of the Good Government movement published in your valuable paper of this morning. I object to the Man-

and the presence of hot apple toddy as an alleged feature of the accouchement. I beg you to notice the perhaps unimportant (save for the well-earned reputation of THE SUM for accuracy in the least important detail) section of the constitution of the City Club, entitled "Committees on Cooperation and Affiliated Clubs," in which provision for the organization of the Good Government clubs now in existence is expressly made. It was that commit-

hattan Club as the birthplace of the new party

ization of the Good Government clubs now in existence is expressly made. It was that committee, whose Chairman was Mr. Edmond Kelly,
which drew up the details finally carried into
effect.

I also desire to treepass a little further on
your indulgence to disclaim the statement
that when organized the avowed object of the
City Club was to beat Tammany Hall, if by that
is to be understood that the mission of the club
is accomplished. 'It has nothing to do with
Tammany as such, nor with the Republican
machine as such.' Its avowed purpose is to
secure efficiency in municipal affairs and to
ilberate municipal officers from the threidom
of national party domination. Fitness, not partisan expediency, must be the recognized rule of
city government.

You have already noted with favorable edijorial comment that the City Club was a ready
and willing agent to take up on behalf of the
people the fight originally instituted by Tra
Sun to preserve to them their rights in the
driveway now under construction. Be assured
that whenever the rights of the people of the
city are infringed by officials of any party, the
City Club will be found ready to engage in honorable warfare to reinstate citizens in their
rights. Yours truly.

New YORE, Nov. 12.

### FROM THE HERMIT KINGDOM.

A Private Letter Communicated to The Sun. Smott, Cores, Sept. 26. I have yours of Aug. 16, with the cutting from THE SUN, It is refreshing to hear from some one who can grasp the situation. The ignorance our people display of any place but their own

locality, is astonishing.
On Sept. 15 20,000 Japa attacked the walled city Peng-An, where 30,000 Chinese troops had been for over a month. The Japs took the place in twenty-four hours, with little loss to themselves

and great loss to the Chinese.
On the 17th the Japanese fleet of ten vessels and a despatch boat, met the Chinese fleet midway between the mouth of the Yalu and Port Arthur. The Chinese fleet consisted of fourteen vessels and six torpedo boats. The fight lasted five hours. The Japs sunk the belted cruiser Hel Yuen, the steel cruiser Chin Yuen, the Armstrong cruisers Chao Yung and Yang Chel; also the Ting Yuen flagship was badly disabled, the 2,800-ton Ping Yuen had her magazine exploded, and the belted cruiser King Yuen was burned. They now claim the last three were unable to get away and finally sunk; though as they were protected by torpedo boats, the Japa did not go close to them. The Japa had the despatch boat Salhie missing, the flagship Matsushima injured in her barbettes, the Hei Yei perforated. The Atagrillot a mast. vessels and a despatch boat, met the Chinese

lost a mast.

This is the official report. The English, on no authority, deny the whole thing. The English are violently and offensively anti-Japanese. We are violently and offensively anti-Japanese. We are neutral, but our sympathies are with Japan. This makes it quite unpleasant at times. Each legation here has a marine guard, and we now think there will be little more fighting in this region. If the Japs don't tire out too soon, they will probably succeed.

Steinitz's View of His Come with Albin To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: The statement in reference to my game with Mr. Albin addressed to "Fred C., Boston," in your chess correspondence of resterday, require correction. The true facts are as follows: At the beginning of the game I complained that the clock was placed with the back to the light, and on account of my shortsightedness I could not control my time without much trouble. Mr. Albin thereupon volunteered to inform me occasionalithe state of my time in relation to the limit, and did so several times during the game. However also made a remark to assure me that I had sufficient right before the thirty-third move, after w

time right before the thirty-third move, after which he claimed the game on closer inspection. This fact, which is borne out by witnesses besides myself, I did not mention in my appeal to the committee, as it would not have affected the legal question. Nor would I have mentioned it in public but for the statement to the contrary which Mr. Albin seems to have given to your reporter.

In regard to the question of fact decided by the committee I beg to state, on the authority of individual witnesses, that the minute hand had not quite reached the figure 12 at the time when Mr. Albin made his claim. The clock was afterward lifted several times for inspection, and the pendulum was probably set in motion for several schools. Nevertheless, it was only claimed on behalf of Mr. Albin that the time was full, but not exceeded.

Furthermore, I desire to call your attention to the game liself, which was "dead coon" for my side, as every expert admits, and did not merely present winning chances," as stated in your original report.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 12.

# SUNBEAMS

gay with potted plants and vases of flowers. The are supplied by contract by a florist. Every mornis he has to place cut flowers on every table and to water the palms, ferns, selaginella. and rubber plants about he room. At intervals the plants are removed and others are substituted, so as to give variety.

—Delaware is not a densely populated State, but were Texas as thickly peopled her population would be about 25,000,000. Were Texas as numerously peopled as Massachusettaher population would exceed by 10,000,000 the total population of the United States according to the census of 1890. More impressive still, if Texas were as densely peopled as ithode Island her population would be more than 83,000,000. ter population would be more than 83,000,000 -Actor Le Moyne is a haunter of the Bowery and of

other interesting parts of the town. You may see him morning or afternoon rapidly moving along some one of his favorite thoroughtares, noting his fellow pedestrians, panning from time to time at a curiosity shop or a second-hand book stall, and apparently opening his mind to the varied influences of the streets. This is an old practice of his, and he needs no manager to stipulate that he shall avoid Broadway. -It is said that neck stocks and fine handkerchiefs

nade up in long pieces to be cut into sizes and made up in long pieces to be cut into sizes and hemmed are sold at only one store in these parts, and that one is in Brooklyn. These things are kept to meet the demand of a few old-fashioned persons who stick to habits formed long ago. The store was recently out of handkerchiefs made up in this style, because the factory in France where they are made was short of the article, and everybody had to await the new Importation. new Importation.

- Walking down Pine street toward Wall the other waiting down rine street toward wall the other day I saw a droll instance of the workings of our municipal system relating to street venders," said a Stock Exchange broker. "Coming up the street on a half run were six or seven Italian chestnut peddiers, hair run were six or seven Hallan chestnut peddiers, each carrying his stove and stand under his arm. As might have been expected, the next appearance was a policeman, who turned leisurely into Pine street about a haif block in the rear of the fleeing Hallans. Fifteen a hair block in the rear of the fleeing lialians. Fifteen minutes later every vender was back at his place at the Wall street curt, his furnace in full blast, and the reasting chestnuts diffusing their appetizing oder and attracting buyers as the white kernels burst through the crackling shells."

One man with a small city yard and a small income to match has had some pleasure in raising wild
flowers during the aummer. He gathered them in
fledds and about the edge of town and tried to give
soil to them like that of their habitat. A moth mullein was kept in bloom for six weeks by clipping the
blossoms as they faded. A small daisy quadrupled in
size and was full of flowers. The trilium bore a royal
blossom. Several varieties of fern drouped on transplanting, but after a week of watering braced up and
pushed out a host of fronds. White and blue violets
increased and multiplied, and star grass, blue-cyed
grass, hawkweed, and so on produced blossoms of
marked beauty. He believes that flue house plants
could be made from many despixed weeks. One man with a small city yard and a small incould be made from many drapised weeds

There are few localities in New York more unpic-turesquely usly than the block on West 110th street, between the Louisvard and Amsterdam avenue. Squalid and time-worn one and two-story wooden houses and hideon unmitted. houses and hideous unpainted board shantles set ir-regularly at varied distances from the road constitute regularly at varied distances from the road constitute the residences, and, at the western end, where the street crosses a bollow, the houses barely peep above the sidewalk to which the occupants ascend by flights of stairs from their front doors. In the vacant places are pools of water and heaps of earth left as they were tipped from dump carts. Midway in the block risss a high, narrow, rectangular brick building, bearing a pretentions hotel nume. Dogs, goats, and tattered children are picutiful in the vacant ints and frowsy women and unknown men appear on the sidewalk children are piretiral in the vacant into and trown, women and underlipt men appear on the sidewalk currying cana. And, to point a contrast, on the emittence, a block and a half away, are piled the great many and the cultionral of the Cultionral of rubits blocks for the foundation of the Cathedral of it. John the Ulvins, and beyond a magnificent marble building, with walls rising to completion,